

WEATHER-FRONT: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 59-72. Wednesday, fair. Temp. 59-72. Thursday, fair. Temp. 59-72. Friday, fair. Temp. 59-72. Saturday, fair. Temp. 59-72. Sunday, fair. Temp. 59-72.

29,570

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1978

Established 1887

'Important First Step'

Owen Is Noncommittal In Rhodesian Accord

LONDON, March 6 (UPI)—Foreign Secretary David Owen today said that he was not yet ready to say whether he supported the internal settlement in Rhodesia between Prime Minister Smith and three moderate nationalist leaders. Mr. Owen made these comments in a speech to the House of Commons after meeting for three hours with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the three nationalist leaders who signed the settlement. He described the settlement as "an important first step."



Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers, arrives at UMW headquarters in Washington yesterday.

Over Mediterranean Issues

Malta's Objections Delay End Of Belgrade Security Parley

BELGRADE, March 6 (Reuters)—Malta held out today against 34 nations at the European security conference, refusing to let the meeting end without a commitment to Mediterranean problems. The Maltese blockade caused irritation among Western, Eastern and neutral nations as the 18-week conference entered what

U.S. Orders Revision Time For Jailed Foe

MANILA, March 6 (AP)—President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday ordered Philippine television to air a program for a jailed political opponent. Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., program time for a to government charges he was a CIA agent and allied to Communist dis-

Chinese Hymn Loses Its Hum

CH'EN CHIN, ko-min tsu-ying hsiung-ti fen-min! Wei-ta-ti kung-ch'an tang-tang lao wo-men chi-hsu chang-cheng. Wen tsung-yi han-pen hsiung-tung chi-hsu chi-hsu t'ien. Chen-shih tsu-ying, pao-tai tsu-ying, ying-yung-ti tsu-ying. Ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin. Ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin. Ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin. Ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin.

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, March 6 (UPI)—A song that has been sung for 20 years in China, the Maoist hymn "The East Is Red," was judged ideologically incorrect. The song, which was written by a Maoist, was judged ideologically incorrect because it was too simple and too sentimental. It was judged ideologically incorrect because it was too simple and too sentimental.

dropped in a 1935 swimming accident long before he could get into any serious political trouble. His tune, a stirring echo of the French national anthem, "La Marseillaise," was judged ideologically incorrect. The song, which was written by a Maoist, was judged ideologically incorrect because it was too simple and too sentimental.

Cultural Revolution subsided and the Mao personality cult cooled, the song's words—"The East is red, the sun is rising, China has produced a Mao Tse-tung"—apparently seemed a bit overdone. Critics of Tien Han's lyrics argued they were outdated, written for a nation that was flat on its back. Modern China, they said, had already stood up and started marching. "But that's not important," said a young refugee here who grew up singing the old lyrics. "It was the spirit of that day that mattered. It helped people remember. The lyrics of 'La Marseillaise' are outdated, too, but it makes no difference."

The Fall of the Dollar Devalues Life of Geneva's 'Internationalists'

(The fall of the dollar's value against the deutsche mark was explored in an article last week (Feb. 25). Here is a look at how the fall in value shapes up in Switzerland.)

By Michael Getler

GENEVA, March 6 (UPI)—If you're an American or a United Nations employee buying Swiss francs with vastly devalued dollars these days, a small bottle of cola costs the equivalent of \$1.20 in a cafe here. In the supermarket, a pound of beef costs \$11. Around Geneva, where thousands of dollar-salaried bureaucrats sit in comfortable, carpeted rooms contemplating the loftier issues of the UN or a score of other international organizations, the nosebleed of the dollar has cracked through the tradition-

ally carefree, tax-free attitude toward money. Geneva has long been expensive, but living here has suddenly become so much more costly—mostly because the dollar has lost 30 per cent in value against the Swiss franc in the last several months—that in some quarters there are now faint rumbles about leaving. The idea has been broached by some members of the Executive Board of the World Council of Churches and the World Health Organization. In the UN-sponsored International Labor Organization, a Finance Committee member has raised the question. Aside from pushing up costs that were already controversially high, the dollar's fall put many organizations in the red before they started this year because their budgets are calculated in

Many Paid in U.S. Currency; Cola at \$1.20, Beef \$11 a Lb.

dollars and were approved—at higher exchange rates—months before they went into effect. Thus far, however, no one has been observed packing up. And the great size of the physical facilities here makes it hard to conceive of any major organizations actually moving. Yet the growing expense has added one more uncertainty about the future of a city that has been the neutral heartland of international organizations since the end of World War I and the League of Nations was founded when that war ended 60 years ago. Last November, the Carter

For 80-Day Cooling Period

Carter Asks Injunction To Suspend Coal Strike

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—Declaring that the "country can't afford to wait any longer" for a resumption of full coal production, President Carter today invoked the Taft-Hartley Act to seek to compel miners to end their 81-day-old strike. In a televised statement, Mr. Carter said that the United Mine Workers' weekend rejection of a contract offer by the coal industry meant that collective bargaining was at an impasse and he was ordering the attorney general to prepare to seek an injunction ordering the miners back to work for an 80-day "cooling off" period. The President called on the 180,000 unionized miners, who



A glum President Carter in Washington yesterday.

have indicated that they might disregard any such court order, to obey the law. As an inducement, he suggested that they be paid at higher rates agreed on during the negotiations. However, Mr. Carter warned: "I have asked the attorney general and the governors of the affected states to make certain that the law is obeyed, that violence is prevented and that lives and property are fully protected." "My responsibility is to protect the health and safety of the American public and I intend to do so," the President declared. Under the Taft-Hartley Act, which was last invoked in 1971 during a dock strike, the President must declare that the strike or lockout in question imperils public safety and that bargaining has reached an impasse. New Bargaining He then must appoint a fact-finding panel and fix a deadline for it to report to him with recommendations. After receiving the report, the President may

Somalis Deny Jijiga Taken

Ethiopia Says Advance Continues

NAIROBI, March 6 (UPI)—Ethiopian officials said today that their forces are moving south toward the disputed Ogaden region after recapturing the strategic city of Jijiga. Mengiste Desta, the Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya, said that his government expected to expel the Somalis from the Ogaden within a month. His military attaché, Lt. Col. Bayou Alemu, said that following the victory at Jijiga yesterday the Ethiopians have regained "a good part of the Ogaden region"—perhaps as much as a quarter of the territory once in Somali hands. Mr. Desta said that Ethiopian forces were in "complete control" of the northern sector of the Ogaden, including the Almar Mountains from the city of Harar to Jijiga, north to the Djibouti border and east virtually to the Somali frontier. Somali Denial [In Mogadishu, Somalia, a Somali rebel leader today rejected Ethiopian claims that Jijiga had fallen, AP reported.] [Abdi Nasir Sheikh Aden, assistant secretary-general of the Western Somali Liberation Front, said that rebel forces still occupied Jijiga, despite heavy bombings. Fighting is still raging around the town, he said.]

"For the last 24 hours we have had no direct information from Jijiga itself, but we have heard from our Hargeisa (northern Somalia) office that the war is still going on around Jijiga," he said. "They [Ethiopian forces] are about 15 kilometers from Jijiga," he added. [Neither the Ethiopian claims of victory or the Somali claims, however, have been confirmed in Mogadishu by independent observers. Newsmen have not been allowed at the battlefield since Ethiopia reportedly resumed its counteroffensive in the area last month.]

PLO Sets Terms For Jordan Talk

BEIRUT, March 6 (UPI)—The Palestine Liberation Organization declared today that Jordan must publicly reject participation in the current Egyptian-Israeli peace talks as a condition for the resumption of a Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, said that no talks were currently under way with Jordan and set the conditions for such contacts, in a statement released by the Palestinian news agency WAPA.

Pants Stay Up, Terrorists' Trial Is Delayed

STUTTGART, March 6 (Reuters).—A trial of two urban guerrillas was delayed here today because defense lawyers refused to have their underpants searched. Witnesses at the trial of Immanuel Moeller, convicted member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group, said that the lawyers left the courtroom after the presiding judge insisted that they open their trousers. Authorities have accused leftist lawyers of smuggling weapons and explosives in their underpants into Stuttgart's Stammheim Prison. Miss Moeller, serving 4 1/2 years for terrorism, is charged with taking part in three bomb attacks allegedly carried out by the group in 1972. On trial with her is Bernhard Braun, another convicted member of the group.

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Not Worried About Dollar

Shah Disturbed by U.S. Policy, Negotiates for German Subs

By Jonathan C. Randall

TEHRAN, March 6 (WP)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi indicated yesterday that he was depressed by what he considers directionless U.S. foreign policy. This, his remarks suggested, justified at least in part his present negotiations with the Netherlands and West Germany for "maybe a dozen" frigates and a "few more" submarines.

The ships would be assigned to bolster his forces in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

Declaring that Iran was "very far" from completing its already huge arms purchase plans, the Shah said that present negotiations with Dutch and West German firms went beyond the six submarines he recently ordered from West Germany.

He is dealing with German shipyards for the submarines and with Dutch—and possibly some German—firms for the frigates which he said he hoped to buy for between \$130 million and \$140 million each.

Discussing the Tahrir riots of two weeks ago, the greatest challenge to his authority in 15 years, the Shah indicated willingness to tolerate leftist and rightist opposition, which he is convinced fomented the trouble.

"The Price"

"I am not going to change my policy of liberalizing to the maximum we can," he said, adding that the Tahrir violence was "the price we have got to pay."

He made it clear, however, that his brand of liberalization has definite limits by insisting that the dissident movement was "completely illegal" and warning, "Obviously, we will not let it get out of hand."

On the question of oil for Israel, he was asked if he was prepared to reduce deliveries to make the Israelis less intransigent in the current peace efforts.

"That depends," he said. "If there is a general decision by all, for instance America, to stop your delivery of arms—that kind of embargo, you know—then everything is possible."

He added that another example would be "embargoes on everything, such as has been decided against Rhodesia and South Africa" by the United Nations.

But he stressed, "It is not in my hands, anyway. It must be a general policy" agreed to by the United States and the UN.

Oil Prices

Despite the dollar's dramatic fall, the Shah said he would honor his pledge to freeze oil prices throughout this year. He said that Iran was hurting "a little less" than other producers.

Iran Recalls Aide

From E. Germany

TEHRAN, March 6 (AP)—Iran has recalled its ambassador and his staff from East Berlin because of a refusal by the East German government to prosecute Iranian students who raided the embassy there last week, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced.

The decision was made following reports that East Germany has expelled the students who raided the embassy and destroyed documents, the spokesman, Parviz Adli, said.

The Foreign Ministry said that Ambassador Amir Hussein Farzegan and his staff were being recalled because of a lack of "customary security and diplomatic immunity."

because "we spend so much money in the United States."

He hinted that Iran was supplying Somalia with military equipment of other than U.S. manufacture, which he maintained was "our own business."

Asked specifically what Iran was doing to make good his New Year's Day pledge "not to remain indifferent" if Somalia were invaded by Soviet-backed Ethiopian troops, he said, "Obviously, we cannot say these things publicly."

But questions about U.S. policy in the Horn of Africa elicited a series of pessimistic remarks about the U.S. world role since what he called "the trauma of Vietnam and Watergate."

"You have no policy anywhere," he said. "You only react when something happens. The other side is planning something for 50 years."

"If the West wants to die slowly, that is your business," he said at another point during the interview conducted at the Nisavari winter palace. He belittled the U.S. temptation to "live in your dream world" and said that wanting to retreat into a "fortress America" was a mistake. "There will be no such thing as fortress America," he said.

Despite those remarks, the Shah appeared visibly pleased with the state of his relations with the Carter administration. "Between governments we've never had it so good," he said.

He lauded the U.S. role in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, where "you are trying very hard to be of some positive assistance."

As for his own domestic political problems with dissidents, the Shah sought to portray them as a "comparable nuisance" rather than a direct threat to his rule.

"If I have to defend my country, I could be the toughest guy," he said. "But when it is not necessary, why should I be?"

"I think we are strong enough; the basis of our society and state is strong enough to allow at least to this limit and even more," he said.

He shrugged aside suggestions that President Carter's espousal of human rights had played a role in encouraging dissidence in Iran.

"Completely illegal"

He described the main recently formed dissident group—a writers' association and a committee for the defense of human rights—as "completely illegal," he said.

"We don't mind," he said. "They can talk as much as they want."

He accused Iran's dissidents of being followers of the late Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, the ultranationalist who with Communist backing briefly overthrew the Shah in 1953 before he regained the throne through a Central Intelligence Agency coup.

Asked about the chances of accepting the dissidents' requests for liberties such as freedom of the press and assembly, the Shah insisted that press freedom already exists here. The press, which is censored, has refused to print the dissidents' letters.

The Shah said that his jails held about 2,200 political prisoners, whom he called "terrorists." He indicated that he would continue to release prisoners, a process that began last year.

He took exception to reports that prisoners were being asked to "say they are sorry or ask for amnesty" in order to win release. "If this is mental torture," he said, "then what can we do. You see, anything we do, somebody will say something."

Sought by U.S. in Letelier Death

Wanted Man Is American, Chile Paper Says

By John Dinges

SANTIAGO, March 6 (WP)—

The pro-government newspaper El Mercurio said yesterday that it had identified the picture of a man sought by a U.S. court in connection with the assassination of Chilean exile leader Orlando Letelier as a U.S. citizen who participated in rightist commando actions against the leftist government of President Salvador Allende in 1973.

The U.S. government has asked Chile to present two men for questioning about the 1976 car-bomb murder in Washington. El Mercurio printed photos of the two men Saturday after the pictures were printed by a Washington newspaper Friday.

One of the men shown in Washington was identified as Juan Williams Rose. The U.S. government said that Mr. Williams was a member of the Chilean armed forces.

A Chilean who said that he knew the man shown in El Mercurio corroborated the newspaper's account.

Fatherland and Liberty

The source said that he had known the man in the picture for several years as Michael Vernon Townley, an American living in Chile since at least 1972, who boasted in conversations of his involvement in terrorist activities against Mr. Allende and of his membership in the extreme rightist group Fatherland and Liberty.

The source said that Mr. Townley's behavior and activities made him suspect that he was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

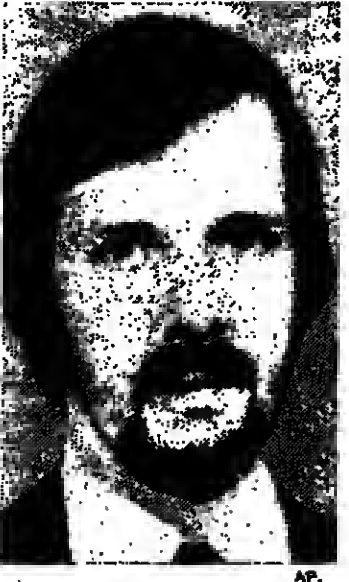
El Mercurio's front page carried pictures of the man said in Washington to be Mr. Williams and the man identified here as Townley. The two pictures seem to be of the same person.

Two weeks ago, the State Department, in a procedure known as letters rogatory, asked the Chilean government to interrogate—using a list of sealed questions—two men identified as Mr. Williams, 28, and Alejandro Romeral Jara, 26.

The government replied that it would cooperate with the investigation, but a spokesman said that the two names are not listed as members of the military, including the secret police, and that there are no records of their existence in the files of the National Identification Service.

Official Business

Reporters' inquiries here indicated that the names revealed in Washington are false. The U.S. Embassy here said that two men using the names Williams and Romeral traveled to the United States in August, 1976, on official Chilean passports and



Juan Williams Rose



Alejandro Romeral Jara

U.S. was requested by the Chilean Foreign Ministry, for official business.

El Mercurio, which supports the government of President Augusto Pinochet, last week began to reproduce accounts from U.S. news papers explaining the alleged involvement of Chilean officials in the Letelier murder. An editorial Saturday called on the govern-

ment to give a public explanation of why official passports and visa requests were provided for two men under false names.

The newspaper's recent coverage of the case was significantly different from its earlier reports, which attributed charges of government involvement in the murder to an international campaign against the military regime.

Industry Energy Shortage Looms

Key U.S. Economic Question: Will the Coal Miners Return?

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP)—

Now that President Carter has invoked the Taft-Hartley Act, the key question is: How many of the coal miners will abandon their strike and return to work?

Although the effects of the three-month-old strike have until now been limited largely to a curtailment of the coal industry—with only 20,000 noncoal jobs reportedly affected—economists say that today coal supplies have dwindled to the point that any further blockage of coal production would have a quick, direct effect on the overall economy. Layoffs in coal-dependent industries could now increase dramatically each week, they say.

Alan Greenspan, a chief economist in the administration, estimated that if between one-third and one-half of the 180,000 striking miners agreed to go back, the economy could muddle through.

James Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, affirmed that the administration planned to

continue banking heavily on production by nonunion miners, particularly in the Western coal fields. But he said that the administration did not yet plan to resort to a mandatory power-allocation program among the states.

However, there were other factors, including the still uncertain question of how much violence there would be if the government tried to keep coal supplies moving on its own. Threats of bodily harm could crimp efforts to enlist the help of nonunion miners and truckers.

Earlier Confidence

The fact that the impact of the coal strike was now likely to grow acute stems in part from the relative confidence that prevailed before this past weekend's United Mine Workers vote rejected the latest industry contract offer. While industry had been apprehensive, few firms had made serious efforts to reduce consumption. Coal stockpiles dwindled.

Now, with supplies at rock bottom in many Midwestern industrial states, analysts figured that most firms were apt to try to squirrel away what fuel and electric power was available—in-ten-sifying the shortage that would have occurred anyway.

If the coal stoppage were to continue, the impact would be felt first in the big North Central industrial states, such as Ohio, where there have already been some cutbacks. Some estimates forecast an immediate 30-per-cent cutback in industrial electric-power usage, resulting in a 15-per-cent drop in jobs.

Within a few days the cutbacks would begin to spread to other sections of the country, where assembly plants would run out of parts and materials that are made in the North Central

area. The steel industry, centered in Pittsburgh and Gary, Ind., would be especially hard-hit.

One expert estimated that if the coal shutdown extended through early April, it would halt the economy's growth for the first quarter; if the stoppage were allowed to go on longer, it could plunge the nation into a recession. However, few analysts believed that would happen.

Quick Recovery

Analysts emphasized that even if there was significant damage, once the stoppage ended the economy would be able to "snap back" and make up the lost production, as it traditionally does after automobile industry strikes and cold-weather bouts. Nevertheless, the hardship would be substantial.

A continued stoppage also could have adverse implications for the dollar. Economists say that if the coal strike went on, industry would have to make up for the fuel shortage by importing more oil—worsening the already large U.S. foreign-trade deficit.

Not everyone was quite so pessimistic. Mr. Greenspan, for example, argued that the economy is a good deal more flexible than administration estimates implied, and that the actual impact of a continued strike might be somewhat less than has been forecast.

Spirits Fall With Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

completely removed from the face of the world outside.

Typists' Pay

And it is true that shorthand typists in the middle of their pay classification take home 3,500 Swiss francs a month, equal to \$2,100 at current exchange rates. Translators take home a good deal more than that.

Virtually no one among the experienced officials here argues that the UN is not grossly inefficient and badly in need of a structural shake-up.

Yet the questions of costs and competence have been distorted to some degree.

For example, many officials and observers here feel that the poor image and the frustrations about the UN are largely outgrowths of the political debates and decision-making at the General Assembly and Security Council in New York.

Here at the European headquarters, many functions are more technical and it is on this level that some of the smaller agencies, at least, work best.



EASTER PARADE—Easter won't roll around until March 26, but at this Chicago candy factory the chocolate Easter eggs are already rolling—20 million this year.

After Tongsun Park's Testimony to House Panel

Interest Is Revived in Seoul's Ex-Envoy

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP)—

Tongsun Park has told congressional investigators that his lobbying activities in Congress were viewed by former South Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo as "invading" an area where the ambassador had a "monopoly."

Mr. Park said he did not have personal knowledge of cash payments Mr. Kim allegedly made to members of Congress, according to sources who attended his

interrogation last week in closed session.

But his testimony has strengthened investigators' desire to question Mr. Kim about his activities in Washington in the early 1970s, committee sources said yesterday.

"We knew what Park was doing, paying off members of Congress," one source said. "And now, more than ever, we'd like to ask Ambassador Kim about the monopoly he felt Park was invading."

The renewed interest in Mr. Kim by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is likely to revive efforts in the House to cut off aid to South Korea. The issue has been an especially sensitive one for the Carter administration.

The State Department has sided with South Korea in saying that demands for Mr. Kim's testimony would breach international covenants protecting diplomatic immunity.

Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House committee, has said repeatedly that he considers Mr. Kim a more important witness than Mr. Park.

In public hearings last year the committee heard allegations that Mr. Kim was seen stuffing envelopes with \$100 bills before a trip to Capitol Hill. He also was identified by one representative's secretary as the man who delivered a cash-filled envelope to the member's office.

Cosmonauts at Work

MOSCOW, March 6 (UPI)—The Soviet cosmonauts aboard Salyut-6 space station carried out experiments today on measuring the brightness of stars and filming television reports for viewers at home.

The committee's demands for Mr. Kim's testimony were shelved temporarily while the members and staff concentrated on arranging for Mr. Park's return from Korea to testify. Mr. Jaworski met on Wednesday with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to emphasize the need for Mr. Kim's testimony.

UN Unit Accuses Pinochet Regime Of Rights Abuses

GENEVA, March 6 (NYT)—In a resolution co-sponsored by the United States, the United Nations Human Rights Commission said today that "flagrant violations" of human rights are continuing in Chile under the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

Brazil, Panama and Uruguay voted against the resolution, which was co-sponsored by Austria, Britain and Sweden. Jordan, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Peru abstained.

The 32-member commission recognized that the number of political prisoners and of reported cases of torture were decreasing in Chile. It found, however, that the violations of human rights remain "in some cases systematic and institutionalized."

The commission dismissed as an "exercise lacking relevance" that referendum that Gen. Pinochet held on Jan. 4 to secure the endorsement of Chilean voters in reply to the condemnation of his regime for human rights violations by the UN General Assembly.

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Syrians Enforce Beirut-Area Calm

BEIRUT, March 6 (Reuters)—

Heavily armed Syrian troops today enforced peace in a Beirut suburb, where fighting between rightist and leftist gunmen took place yesterday.

The area was reported quiet but tense after the mainly Syrian Arab peace-keeping force had intervened to end the clashes which involved mortars, rockets and heavy machine guns.

Local residents said that peace-keeping troops were patrolling the Christian district in Ain Rummaneh and the neighboring Muslim area of Shiyah.

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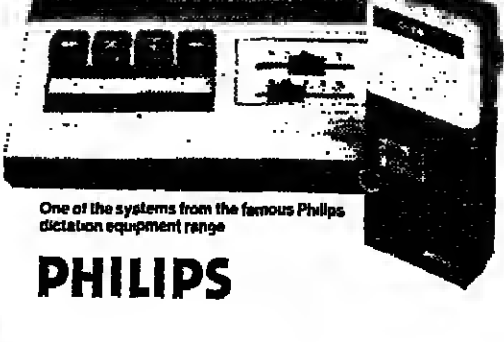


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The Misplaced Americans

We learned recently that a U.S. citizen born in Tibet in 1943 is required by the United States to travel the world with a passport that lists his birthplace as China. A small matter, perhaps, but a nice demonstration of how, for more expediency, the government can trample on the last shards of individuality. Because this particular citizen refused his passport, he could not travel at all, and was thus deprived of a basic liberty.

His passport came, of course, from the Department of State, whose insistence on "China" derives from a desire not to offend Peking. The Chinese authorities do not like to be reminded that Tibet was not always under their control. Tibetans are in fact culturally and linguistically distinct from Chinese. Although various Chinese emperors claimed Tibet, China's authority never penetrated that vast and remote mountain theocracy until 1950, when the present Communist regime undertook a forcible annexation that was completed in 1959 with the bloody suppression of the last centers of resistance.

Some of the many Tibetans who then fled abroad became U.S. citizens. They feel that to list China as their birthplace is to rewrite history, to deny their ethnic identity and to be stamped with a despised label.

China's is not the only government that Washington dares not offend in passports. The same solicitude is shown to the governments of Eastern Europe, which have often altered boundaries, legally and otherwise, in this century. U.S. policy is said to be to list the name of the state claiming sovereignty over a given town or province at the time a passport is issued, regardless of what it was at the time of the applicant's birth. Rather than affront a present government, Washington prefers to affront the truth.

You could think that such an offensive practice had its roots in high calculations of state. It turns out, however, that there is no single birthplace policy throughout the

Department of State. Some of its geographical divisions are left free to adopt all kinds of exceptions. When domestic votes are at stake, policy can be remarkably flexible. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the three former Baltic provinces of Russia that existed as independent states between the world wars, still appear in U.S. passports. That is because refugees from those places have lobbied to prevent the United States from recognizing their reconquest by the Soviet Union. So someone born in Riga when it was Russian goes down as born in Latvia if she returns to visit her brother, now in the Soviet Union. Yet someone born in an off-traded province of Austria-Hungary is told to forget that fact, allowed to claim Polish birth if the clerk does not bother to check a contemporary map and is assigned to the Soviet Union if he does.

The bureau covering Middle Eastern affairs is so anxious to please everyone in sight that the passport of someone born in Tel Aviv before 1948 can say "Palestine," the original fact, or "Israel," the later one. A person born in the disputed West Bank of the Jordan River may list Israel, Jordan or Palestine. And if she happens to be a native of Jerusalem, the department will surrender altogether and permit the listing of the city without any country.

These bald accommodations only make more poignant the plight of the offended Tibetans. Surely the United States stands secure enough among the nations to tolerate some truth in labeling. And if a citizen born in Ljubljana in 1908 wants to list Austria-Hungary rather than Yugoslavia as his birthplace, what is the harm of it? A glance at the date of birth in the next column of the passport will explain the matter. In an era when we are too often reduced to categories anyway, the least our government can do is to give us the categories we choose.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Rhodesian Contrivance

The U.S. and British governments have thus far refrained from endorsing the Rhodesian "internal settlement" between Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders. They are right to withhold support, and they should not give way in this week's debate of the issue in the UN Security Council. The deal is little more than a device for keeping real power in the hands of Rhodesia's small white minority and is rightly suspect in black African eyes.

The agreement would let the white settler community block any measures that threaten its economic privileges for at least 10 years and probably longer. The 4-per-cent minority would retain effective control of the army and civil service. "Majority rule" so hobbled by minority rights means no real transfer of power, no matter how many blacks acquire ministerial trappings. That is why the settlement is anathema to Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the black nationalists who lead the guerrilla campaign which, along with sanctions, has forced Mr. Smith to go even so far.

Ian Smith has played his cards with consummate skill. By offering them a semblance of power, he has now made the three black leaders—Bishop Muzorewa, Mr. Sithole and Sen. Chirau—accomplices in a system to preserve his own control.

The agreement would not only fail to bring genuine majority rule to Zimbabwe (as Rhodesia is to be called next year), but also jeopardize the most important U.S. interests in Africa. Those interests ride on a peaceful transition to black political power throughout southern Africa and the avoidance of conflicts that risk the involvement of outside powers.

The surest way to promote a peaceful transition in Rhodesia is to insist on arrangements that would bring the guerrilla forces and their Patriotic Front into the politics of the country. The way to frustrate a

peaceful transition is to persist in a "settlement" that will cause the Patriotic Front to escalate the fighting, possibly with Cuban and Soviet help. That, in turn, could lead the Rhodesian government to seek aid from South Africa, confronting the Western powers with an impossible choice of either letting Moscow and Pretoria fight it out or intervening directly. (And, if it were to be intervention, on which side?) It is better to maintain the UN sanctions against Rhodesia while bargaining for a better deal.

It is not enough, however, to say that no deal would be acceptable until the Patriotic Front's Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are satisfied. Not even Mr. Nkomo, who enjoys a considerable political following among both blacks and whites, deserves such a veto. He has erred seriously in the past six months, letting distrust of Britain lead him to reject the Anglo-U.S. plan for elections run by a caretaker government under British control.

The sanctions were imposed because Mr. Smith was blocking the way to majority rule. They should be lifted when a framework for its achievement is in sight. That may well mean bringing the guerrilla leaders into new negotiations. It certainly requires modifying the proposed settlement. Its elaborately contrived machinery for preserving white control ought to be dismantled. And the arrangements for elections ought to let all candidates take part without fear of harassment by the Rhodesian or guerrilla armies.

When the principles of the "internal settlement" were first announced last month, Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, characterized them as a recipe for civil war. Now that the details are known, his fears appear justified. It would be no favor to Rhodesians, black or white, for Washington and London to embrace this deal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Only Beginning of End

Mr. Ian Smith (the Rhodesian Prime Minister) has now reversed his position completely by offering to help install a black majority government by the end of this year.

This is indeed a major triumph, but it is still only the beginning of the end, not yet the end of the road to peace and independence in Rhodesia. A wrong step now could make the last lap much worse than anything that has gone before...

Britain and America are... right to pursue their present policy of welcoming the "internal settlement" as an important step forward, but at the same time pursuing their own initiative—in cooperation with the front-line African states—to get the Patriotic Front (commanding the bulk of Rhodesia's black guerrillas) to participate in negotiations with the parties to the Salisbury agreement.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 7, 1903

WASHINGTON.—That the United States join with the other republics of this hemisphere in some formal declaration to the world embodying the Monroe Doctrine is the desire of some of the Latin-American republics, voiced by their diplomatic representatives here. But the position of the U.S. government is that the Monroe Doctrine proper needs no strengthening, that it is sufficient as it is and would not be made any stronger by any formal declaration.

Fifty Years Ago

March 7, 1928

NEW ORLEANS.—A chimpanzee recently donated to the Audubon Park Zoo here has developed a mania for cleanliness and devotes most of its time to housecleaning. The chimpanzee, which was donated along with its mate, is the mother of a bouncing "baby chimp." Prior to the arrival of the youngster, the mother wasn't so fussy about her cage. Since the addition to the family, however, she has improved in her housekeeping methods and is now an incessant cage scrubber.



Stalin After 25 Years

By Helmut Sonnenfeldt

WASHINGTON.—Twenty-five years ago, the death of Josef Stalin was announced in Moscow. I asked a recent Soviet visitor whether the event would be observed in his country. He said he doubted there would be particular notice of it except, perhaps, in Soviet Georgia, where, he said, Stalin still occupied something of a special place.

Actually, acknowledged or not, the nearly 30 years of Stalin's rule remain for the present generation of top Soviet leaders the dominant experience of their lives. And for the rest of us, it is well to remember as we conduct our debates about Soviet purposes and the future shape of American-Soviet relations that the path on which Stalin set the Soviet Union in the postwar world continues to affect our own choices in major ways.

It may have been a coincidence—though it seems doubtful—that Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov, speaking in Moscow rather than in Georgia, was recently reported to have made a public reference to Stalin. In connection with the elaborate current celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, Ustinov recalled Stalin's chairman-ship of the Soviet State Defense Committee during World War II, a reference that drew applause from the audience.

Positive Mention

This positive mention of Stalin in a military context serves to remind us that whatever the precise assessment of particular events and decisions in the 1940s, Stalin set the priorities that steadily transformed the U.S.S.R. from a great continental power to one with military and other capabilities enabling it to assert interests and ambitions and to influence the course of events around the world.

We still debate whether postwar Soviet decisions to concentrate on an economic recovery that would give maximum weight to military strength were driven principally by limited and defensive considerations—or by the determination to preclude the recurrence of the disaster of the German invasion. Put in these terms, the issue is unlikely ever to be resolved. For the problem quickly became as much one of Soviet motivations as of the perceptions and concerns of those outside the Soviet Union who witnessed the growing accumulation of Soviet military might and the extension of Soviet political control west and southwestward.

What quite probably did begin as a defensive quest for security, on the part of Stalin and his associates, soon evolved into a profound sense of threat by those who lived adjacent to the U.S.S.R. on the Eurasian landmass. Many of these nations, themselves ravaged and debilitated by war, in turn sought to buttress their safety by allying themselves with the United States. And the United States, in its turn, broke with its tradition and came to define its security in terms of the security of numerous countries stretched around the globe.

In the early phases of this process, the American contribution to the security of those feeling threatened was made mostly by the Navy and our strategic bomber force. With advances in military technology, the Soviet Union extended the range and scope of its own military forces so that they could become effective beyond the confines of Eurasia.

As the ability of the United States to protect its allies by strategic power came to be matched, or was thought gradually to be offset by Soviet long-range forces, U.S. requirements for theater and general-purpose forces increased and U.S. commitments to the defense, especially of its NATO allies, became even more tangible than they were at the outset.

And in two major instances in Asia, the United States committed large forces to combat efforts, one successful, the other unsuccessful, to prevent the forcible unification by Communists of divided states.

With America increasingly involved in alliances and foreign commitments, the Russians, after Stalin, continued to build on his military legacy. Despite some fluctuations in resource allocations, they remained firmly committed to the concept that Soviet security required massive and unending accumulations of modern military power. The rupture with China served merely to amplify these impulses and commitments.

Under Khrushchev, however, an additional tendency made itself felt: the recognition that in the nuclear age there might be some utility in limited forms of cooperation with external powers, including, notably, the chief adversary. Some tentative agreed steps to regulate military buildup and competition were taken. The process intensified under Brezhnev. A major stated goal for the Russians in these endeavors has been to obtain American acceptance of the principle of "equal security." The Soviet definition of this principle has, however, entailed levels of military forces of all types which to Americans and others appear excessive for defense and, in fact, unequal and threatening.

The Russians have contended that their geographic situation and other factors entitle them to such advantages if their security is to resemble that which, they believe, the United States possess. Much of the difficulty in arms-control negotiations stems from this disparity of view, or, more precisely, from the inherent impossibility of quantifying as subjective a concept as the security felt by nations.

Plainly, the Soviet Union has as much right and reason to safeguard its security as does the United States or any other nation. But if this quest, in the name of "equal security," ignores or belittles the security concerns and perceptions of others, the result is bound to be a perpetual accumulation of military power.

This need not preclude various forms of cooperation but it is bound to inhibit them severely, as events have shown. The Stalinist legacy, in this respect, remains very much alive a quarter-century after his death.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, a former State Department counselor, is now visiting scholar at the School of Advanced International Studies at the Johns Hopkins University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

WASHINGTON.—U.S. officials concerned with reviving the peace talks between Israel and Egypt are in a discouraged state. The reason is a position taken by Prime Minister Begin in private and now starting to emerge in public. Begin is arguing that the basic UN resolution on the Middle East, calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied land, need not apply at all to the West Bank.

Resolution 242, approved unanimously by the UN Security Council on Nov. 22, 1947, states two "principles." One is "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the six-day war of 1967. The other is an end to belligerency and a recognition that every state in the area has a 'right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.'

Because the resolution coupled these two ideas instead of just demanding withdrawal, it was regarded at the time as a big gain for Israel. And its acceptance has generally been considered since then as a fundamental premise of negotiation by any party.

Of course there has always been argument about the extent of "withdrawal" required. The Arabs have said it must be total, to the borders of June, 1967. U.S. governments have said there could be minor adjustments here and there. Israel has called for territorial compromises. But until now no one has suggested, as Begin now has, that Resolution 242 would be satisfied by withdrawal on only one front, the Sinai for instance.

It is a startling argument for several reasons. One is that it has no support in the legislative history of Resolution 242. The principal spokesmen when it was

The Issues at Stake In Western Sahara

By Victor Perry

PARIS.—The case for allowing the (Western Sahara's) inhabitants to exercise genuine self-determination, by means of a UN-supervised plebiscite, is overwhelming," according to an editorial in The New York Times (NYT, Feb. 6). Presumably, circles within the Carter administration share these views, and ostensibly they are commendable principles. But in fact there are many supporters of the United States in Africa who see in the above statement—and the thinking behind it—a fitting description of the U.S. predicament in Africa today.

For in southern Africa, on the Horn of Africa, and in the Sahara conflict—from Ethiopia in the east, via Chad and Niger, to Morocco and Mauritania in the west—the United States is not only refusing to play traditional power politics, it is ignoring Realpolitik while its adversary, the Soviet Union, is playing by the traditional, hard-nosed rules. And so, indeed, are the African courtiers, that these ties did not imply automatic Moroccan-Mauritanian sovereignty over the territory, it did not stipulate any other specific means for determining the territory's fate.

This ruling, half-hearted as it may seem, lends some validity to the Moroccan claim—that the 100,000 or so Saharans have no separate, specific national identity. That Morocco chose to "prove" this by organizing a Saharan Djema'a (Council of Notables) vote in favor of becoming Moroccan—after King Hassan's "Green March" had overwhelmed the Spanish, and Mauritania had agreed to divvy up the territory with the Moroccan—may not jibe with the democratic concepts of many observers. But Hassan's methods were undoubtedly gentler than those which Algeria's Boumedienne would have employed.

What seems clear in the case of the Sahara is the total impossibility of holding a genuine "democratic plebiscite" in a desert territory the size of Britain, virtually devoid of settled population, and surrounded by at least two countries—Morocco and Algeria—which have large populations and armies and a determination to influence the territory's political future for their own respective strategic goals. Thus Algeria already claims that several hundred thousand Saharan refugees in her territory would have to participate in a plebiscite. The United States and Western Europe also have very good strategic reasons for ensuring that the Western Sahara remains in pro-Western hands: its confining of "indigenous resources" and under the rule it would constitute a corridor for pro-Soviet Algeria and Libya to extend their influence and presence to the shores of the North Atlantic, and from there to the Canary Islands—which Algeria is

already trying to detach from Spain. But the United States insists that its best interest lies not only in noninterference, but even in persuading others not to interfere. The Soviet Union and its radical allies in Africa are, predictably, unimpressed. They don't play the game this way, and that is one reason why relations with the United States are difficult for countries like Morocco, the Sudan and Somalia in Africa today.

The radicals' version of Saharan self-determination has thus far involved recognition by Algeria, North Korea and a few black African states of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (RASD), founded in February, 1976, by the Polisario—itsself a liberation front set up by members of the nomadic R'Guibat tribe in 1973 to fight Spanish colonial rule. Lobbyists for U.S. natural gas firms may also be pushing for U.S. backing due to commercial ties with Algeria. The United States takes more than one-half of Algeria's crude oil production—nearly 10 per cent of the total U.S. imports of crude. Yet, Libya, a principal supporter of the Polisario, has refused to recognize the RASD because the establishment of small new countries conflicts with Qadhafi's belief in the unity of the Arab nations.

The thrust of the Polisario's military campaign, carried on with heavy Cuban and Algerian aid, is not inside the former Spanish Sahara at all, but rather against objectives in Mauritania, which is too weak to defend itself. Whatever may be said about the merits or morals of French and Moroccan military intervention in the Saharan conflict, it must be noted that they are aiding in the defense of Mauritania (and not annexed Saharan) territory.

Morocco's agreement with Mauritania to split the Sahara, each country annexing part, is for Rabat in many ways a natural extension of its 1970 decision to forsake its earlier claims to Mauritania territory. Rejection or annulment of the Moroccan-Mauritanian action in the Sahara would reopen the entire Pandora's box of Moroccan territorial claims in the region and could create a situation similar to the Somali irredentist movements in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti which are at the heart of the current turmoil on the Horn of Africa.

In contrast, Morocco's settlement of its territorial claims has not been made at the expense of any other country's territory. The only neighboring country to take offense—Algeria—has done so for political-ideological reasons. It has lodged no official claim to the Western Sahara itself.

In the larger, African and global contexts, there is an additional point which bears elaboration. The case for or against Western Saharan "self-determination" and, inter alia, for selling U.S. arms to Morocco should not be allowed to cloud the principal issue at stake there: The struggle between Morocco on the one hand, and Algeria and Libya on the other, for primacy in the Maghreb and on the northwest corner of Africa. It is to this issue that U.S. foreign policy must address itself in dealing with the Saharan question. A pro-Soviet victory in the Sahara would add to the Soviet sphere of influence on the Horn of Africa and in Angola and Mozambique, would be a serious blow to the hopes of pro-Western forces from Egypt to Zambia.

Admittedly, the peace negotiations, if a slippery argument, less than straightforward. Can anyone really believe that such tactics are likely to produce the confidence needed for peace?

And there is a broader concern. Israel has a great moral claim on the world. It earns and gets sympathy especially from the United States. We could understand when it held territory it should not be allowed to cloud the confidence needed for peace?

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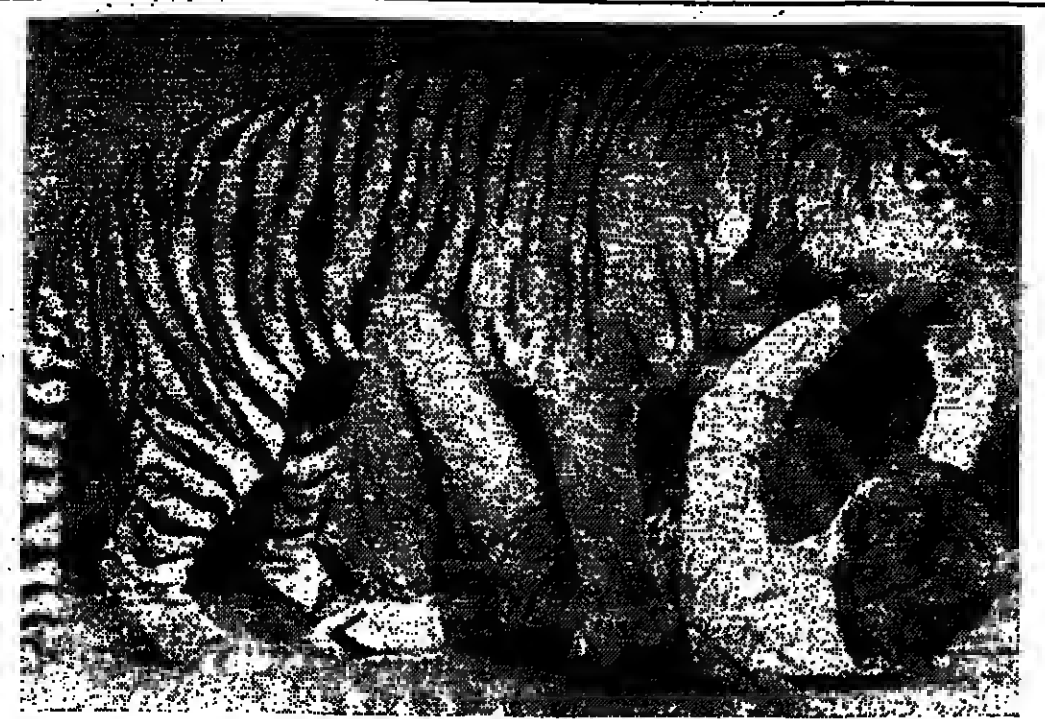
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ESCAPE CLAUSE—GT Jr. is a 450-pound Bengal tiger that wrestles for a living with its handler, John Dawley. As in this match, in Detroit, GT always wins—but Dawley has cut the risks down to a minimum. How? By removing GT's front claws.

1st Crackdown in Years

Budapest Is Said to Force 4 Critics Into Exile

BONN, March 6 (WP).—Four leading Hungarian intellectuals who have criticized the Communist system quietly have been pressured into exile in the West. The action marks the first known occasion in recent years that the government of Communist party leader Janos Kadar has encouraged emigration to get rid of dissidents and critics.

Forced exile has been used more frequently, especially in East Germany and to a lesser extent in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, in the last two years as internal criticism grew after the 35-nation Helsinki accords on European cooperation and human rights. Hungary, however, traditionally has been viewed as the most liberal of the Soviet-bloc countries.

And who also protested the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The Marxists were reported to be in West Berlin and Agnes Heller and her husband have accepted three-year fellowships in Australia, where another Hungarian dissident, sociologist Ivan Szelenyi, is teaching.

Agnes Heller, a Marxist philosopher, is the most prominent of the four and was the intellectual leader of the dissidents in Budapest.

Obituaries

Robert Prescott, WWII Ace, Founded Flying Tiger Lines

LOS ANGELES, March 6. —Robert W. Prescott, 64, a World War II flying ace and founder of Flying Tiger Line, Inc., which he founded, died of cancer Friday in Palm Springs.

Mr. Prescott, the chief executive officer of the Los Angeles-based air cargo carrier line, was a veteran of the air war in China, where he was a flight leader with Gen. Claire Chennault's Flying Tigers.

He earned the title of ace by downing six Japanese planes during the five campaigns he fought in during 1941 and 1942.

Born in 1913 in Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Prescott spent some time among prizefighters, managing a few and even boxing himself.

Misconduct Trial For Bhutto Is Set To Open Saturday

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 6 (Reuters).—The trial of former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on charges of political misconduct will begin Saturday, it was announced today.

The trial, prepared by the military regime, will deal with the alleged misuse of government funds and the use of secret funds for political purposes.

Mr. Bhutto, who ruled Pakistan for 1 1/2 years before his overthrow in a coup last July, will be formally charged when the trial starts. If found guilty, he could be jailed for seven years, be disqualified from elected office and have his assets confiscated.

Mr. Bhutto, 50, has been held in jail since September, but still commands a wide following through his Pakistan Peoples party.

A verdict is expected in the next 10 days in a separate trial in which Mr. Bhutto is accused of the murder of a political opponent three years ago.

Polish Students Held

WARSAW, March 6 (UPI).—Polish police detained over 30 students last night in Wrocław.

The students, all members of the Disident Students Solidarity Committee, were rounded up while attending a private lecture.

Device From U.S. Professors Takes Surprise Out of Letter-Bombs

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP).—A U.S. physics professor and two colleagues have invented a machine that can combat a tool of terrorism: the letter-bomb.

According to William Gregory, the device, called the CALM (a scientific acronym), "is accurate 99.94 per cent of the time, registering a false alarm about 1 time out of 10,000."

The computerized, desk-top device detects the electrical properties of an envelope's contents, a matter of considerable interest to multinational companies, world leaders and others who might attract deadly mail.

For Mr. Gregory, the CALM is the result of a decision three years ago to begin devising practical applications for work done by Georgetown University scientists. "A lot of the stuff you do just never goes anywhere," he says. "It stops at the laboratory door, and that wasn't too satisfying."

Along with two fellow researchers, Mr. Gregory applied for grants that could be used to invent commercially viable products. The team also devised a machine that identifies metals—the so-called Mickey can tell the make and model of a gun in a box.

Trial of Four Catalan Mimes by Army Opens in Barcelona

BARCELONA, March 6 (UPI).—Four members of a Catalan mime troupe, El Joglar, appeared before a court-martial today on charges of slandering the Spanish Army.

The director of the group and principal defendant, Albert Boadella, escaped from custody last week and reportedly fled to France.

Mr. Boadella's escape caused the court-martial to be postponed for six days. Another member of the company and the sixth defendant, Fernando Rene, also fled.

The military prosecution has asked for three years in jail for each of the remaining four defendants. They are Maria de Maestri, Gabriel Renon, Andres Solsona and Arnaldo Villariego.

Played in 38 Towns

The charges against the Joglar stem from a play the troupe put on last fall in 38 towns. Based on the 1974 court-martial and execution of a stateless Pole, it depicted members of a Franco-era military tribunal as drunken and prejudiced.

Riot police dispersed a crowd of 500 persons who gathered outside the barracks where the trial was taking place. The supporters tossed several bouquets of flowers against the crowd-control barriers.

The defense lawyers asked that the trial be suspended because of alleged procedural irregularities.

ties. But the court rejected the motions.

The defendants are on a six-day-old hunger strike and the presiding judge, Col. Luis Moreno, told the four that if they felt ill a rest period could be called.

In central Barcelona, about 200 youths blocked traffic while demonstrating for the release of the actors.

In Madrid, two members of Cortes (parliament) called on the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez to explain its position on the case.

Meanwhile, in the Basque re-

gion, police set up checkpoints on roads and highways around the city of Vitoria today in a hunt for Basque separatist guerrillas blamed for the submachine gun killing of two policemen and the wounding of three others.

Police sources in Bilbao said they were sure that the attack by gunmen against a police jeep yesterday was made by ETA commandos as part of a campaign of violence against the government. They said ETA gunmen wounded two police on Friday by firing at a police bus in Bilbao.

The police also said that the Vitoria gunmen fired more than 50 rounds into the parked police jeep on the same street where

policemen killed five workers in an anti-government demonstration two years ago.

The attack was expected to bring fresh criticism in Madrid that the government of Premier Suarez had lost control of law and order.

Tomasek Is Installed

PRAGUE, March 6 (Reuters).—Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek was officially installed today as his first archbishop of Prague for nearly 30 years after taking an oath of allegiance to the state.

The appointment of Cardinal Tomasek to the archbishopric was agreed after negotiations between Prague and the Vatican last year.

3 Die, 40 Injured In Namibia Riot

WINDHOUK, South-West Africa, March 6 (Reuters).—Police used tear gas today to prevent renewed political clashes after 3 persons were killed and 40 injured in rioting yesterday in South-West Africa (Namibia).

The police said that the fighting yesterday was the latest in a series of battles that started last week between Herero tribesmen and supporters of the nationalist South-West Africa People's Organization in Windhoek. Five persons have been killed and 81 hurt in the clashes, according to police.

They said that trouble started yesterday when SWAPO supporters stormed the Herero quarter of Katutura Township.

Brazil Receives German Credit

BONN, March 6 (UPI).—West Germany granted a 50-million-mark (\$24.6 million) credit today to Brazil on the first day of a five-day visit to this country by President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Geisel also was interested in private German investment in his country.

West German President Walter Scheel and Mr. Geisel discussed relations between Brazil and the European Common Market as well as the North-South dialogue between the world's industrialized and developing nations.

Britain to Let House Decide On A-Fuel Reprocessing Site

LONDON, March 6 (NYT).—The government agreed today to allow the House of Commons to decide whether the controversial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant should be constructed at Windscale on Britain's northwest coast, despite a clear vote of confidence from a crown judge who just completed a nine-month study of the issue.

Peter Shore, the environment secretary, told the House that he considered the conclusions of Justice Michael Parker, who

conducted the inquiry, both "persuasive and broadly acceptable." But the \$1.2-billion development has aroused so much protest, he added, that he will in effect waive his authority to make a unilateral decision.

The plant, not far from the Lake District, would reprocess nuclear waste from Japan, among other countries, to extract plutonium fuel.

Further Delay Opposed

President Carter has decided to defer indefinitely commercial reprocessing in the United States in the hope of slowing nuclear proliferation. In a letter dated Dec. 18, Joseph Nye, deputy to the under secretary of state, asked the British to take the same step. But the Parker report, after urging tighter industrial security and better environmental monitoring, opposed further delay.

At a news conference this evening, Mr. Shore promised "a continuing dialogue" on the subject with the Carter administration.

U.S. Church Unit Sends Vietnam Supply of Wheat

HOUSTON, March 6 (WP).—Political and religious leaders have endorsed the first direct shipment of food from the United States to postwar Vietnam and criticized the Carter administration's continued trade embargo on that nation at an ecumenical service here.

The service celebrated the shipment, expected by the end of the month, of 10,000 tons of wheat from Houston to Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Church World Services (CWS), an arm of the National Council of Churches, is organizing the \$2-million relief project.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, former chaplain of Yale, were among those taking part in the services Saturday.

CWS executive director Paul McCleary said that his agency received a one-time-only export license from the Commerce Department for the shipment.

However, he said, the government has refused to offer to reimburse CWS for the \$800,000 shipping bill, support frequently given to humanitarian food shipments.

Hijackers' Trial Is Set in Cyprus

NICOSIA, March 6 (AP).—The two Palestinians accused of murdering Egyptian newspaper editor Youssef Sebail here last month will be brought to trial Thursday, 13 days after the incident.

Observers believe that Cyprus is anxious to try Samir Mohammed Ghar, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 22, as soon as possible in an effort to mend the rift with Egypt, which broke diplomatic relations after the murder and the death of 15 Egyptian commandos at Larnaca airport the following day.

Cypriot troops killed the commandos as they attempted to storm a commandeered aircraft in which the two gunmen were holding a number of Arab hostages.

Soviet Mental Clinics Still Said to Be Jails

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—Fourteen political activists have been put into psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union since September, when the World Psychiatric Association denounced such Soviet abuses, Amnesty International said today.

The human-rights organization said that its estimate was based on material received from two major Moscow sources in the last few months, documenting continued political abuses of psychiatry and the persecution of Soviet citizens trying to expose the abuses.

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FASHION

Lollobrigida as Photographer

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 6 (AP).—Gina Lollobrigida's first fashion pictures appeared last week in French Vogue.

"My first ambition in life was to be a painter," she said. "I loved drawing as a child. So, in effect, I'm going back to my first love."

Newtonian Telescope Nets \$12,000 at Sale

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—An early 19th-century telescope fetched \$12,000 (just over \$12,000) at an auction at Sotheby's.

The 7-foot Newtonian reflecting telescope is one of 300 built by Sir William Herschel, who in 1781 discovered the planet Uranus.

The telescope was bought from a junk shop 20 years ago for \$15 by Allan Sanderson. Mr. Sanderson, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, died last year. It was sold by his son and was bought by London dealer Asprey.

"I love taking pictures, period," she added. "But I also love fashion today because it gives women a chance to dress according to their personalities. To me, it's a sign that women are recapturing their mystery."

Miss Lollobrigida, who never liked miniskirts ("Vulgar," she said), has always kept her a bit above the knees.

While she used to wear couture clothes, Miss Lollobrigida said that now she enjoys designing her own dresses. Then she made them by a dressmaker. "It's also much cheaper," she said.

Speaking perfect French ("I've always dubbed all my films"), Miss Lollobrigida's main charm is that, despite a still glamorous image, she has remained the basic, earthy, no-nonsense bersagliera (soldier's wife) she was in one of her films. Although she knows that her best acting days may be behind her, she holds no grudges, no resentment and has now embarked on her new career with the attitude of somebody who plainly enjoys life.

The results are remarkable. In addition to a book called "Italia," which took her three years, "I just finished two books and a film on the Philippines at the request of Mrs. (Fernando) Marcos," she said.

Portraits of Women

The Philippines books are full of arresting pictures of humble, everyday people and to credit to Miss Lollobrigida's photographic technique as well as her feelings.

"Actually, technique," she said, "is not the essential. It's necessary, of course, but only sensitivity can make you a good photographer."

Her Vogue fashion pictures reflect that attitude. Most of them are portraits of women, à la Cecil Beaton rather than conventional fashion pictures. She took most of them in the garden of her house on Via Appia Antica. But she also went out into the



Gina Lollobrigida
... behind the camera.

streets of Rome, and in one case, over the roofs of churches, where she and the model teetered along the edges.

"She was incredible," Vogue editor Patrick Bourcade said, "the way she kept jumping from one roof to another, like a real pro."

When she goes out on a job, Miss Lollobrigida wears a wig and dark glasses. Her favorite working outfit is canvas overalls, which she borrowed from pilots in Manila. "They're wonderful," she said, "full of pockets and so comfortable. They came in black but I had them copied in all colors, including orange," she said.

Miss Lollobrigida also picked up a model in an authentic Italian aristocrat, Duchess Boni Gaetani d'Aragona, whose reserved good looks bring out the charm of each dress, instead of getting in the way, as is often the case with ordinary fashion models.

While the Vogue pictures were her first fashion pictures, she had already photographed designers Lanoni and Valentino.

"I love doing portraits," she said. "Men, on the whole, are more difficult than women because they are more shy."

There are, however, some exceptions. Henry Kissinger and Fidel Castro, for instance, "who were very helpful," she said. "But then," she added with a smile, "I must admit that I have some advantages."



Duchess Boni Gaetani d'Aragona in André Lang dress.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Cherubini's "Medea" will be produced by the Grand Théâtre in Geneva March 11 in a new production, sung in Italian, with Cristina Dencheva in the title part. Gian-Carlo del Monaco will stage the work, with sets and costumes by Andrzej Jaworski. Glinzer, which will conduct, and others in the cast are Marjorie Vance, Martha Szmaj, Giuseppe Giacomini and Nicola Ghisleri. Performances also are scheduled for March 13 (anniversary of the world premiere in Paris in 1977), 17, 19 and 21.

The Paris Opéra's first new production of the season, of Massenet's "Werther," will be

given March 13 at the Opéra-Comique, conducted by Pierre Dervaux and with stage direction, sets and costumes by Dominique Delouche. Alain Yvanov will sing the title part, Jane Rhodes and Françoise Arraudeau will alternate in the role of Charlotte, and Yves Blason and Claude Maloni as Albert. The work will be repeated March 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 29 and April 1, 3, 5 and 8.

Janet Baker will sing the role of Idamante, Stuart Burrows the title role, and Günter Friedrich will direct. A new production of Mozart's "Idomeneo," scheduled for its first performance March 9 by the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, in London. Colin Davis

will conduct and Stefanos Lazaridis will design the production. The cast also includes Yvonne Kenny as Ilia, Stephen Hough as Idomeneo, and others. The work also will be given March 11, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 23.

The 75th anniversary of the death of Hugo Wolf will be marked in Vienna with a program of "The Unknown Hugo Wolf" in the Brahms-Saal of the Musikverein on March 15. Previously unpublished and rarely performed works of the composer, performed by Rolf Witzstaben, soprano, Peter Weber, baritone, and the pianists Leonard Hokanson and Erik Werba.

The American pianist Susan Jacobson will give two recitals of works by Russian composers—Shostakovich, Rachmaninov, Prokofiev and Scriabin—March 7 and 8 at the Atrium in Brussels. She will play a program of Debussy, Ravel, Shostakovich, Rachmaninov and Prokofiev March 16 at the Hôtel Herouart in Paris (64 Rue Vieille du Temple).

Daniel Barenboim will conduct the Orchestra de Paris in an all-Polish program that will include the French premiere of Witold Lutoslawski's "MI-PAK," Szymanowski's Violin Concerto No. 1, with Jean-Pierre Wallès as soloist, and Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 1, with Murray Perahia as soloist. The concerts are March 9 at the Palais des Congrès and March 10 and 11 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

The American bass-baritone Simon Estes will sing King Philip and Romanian tenor Vasile Moldovanu will sing the title role in the Hamburg State Opera's production of "The Barber of Seville" March 10 and 11.

Berlin Awards 2 Golden Bears

BERLIN, March 6 (AP).—Jurors awarded only two prizes yesterday in this year's Berlin Film Festival, giving one to a Czechoslovak short and another to Spanish entries in the competition. No other entries—25 films from 20 countries—were judged worthy of the award.

Winning as components of the best national contribution were "The Trout," a satire on the bourgeoisie by José Luis García Sánchez, and "The Words From Max," a portrait of an unobtrusive man by Emilio Martínez Larraz.

Josef Hekrdla and Vladimir Jirasek won the festival's only other Golden Bear first prize, taking the short-features competition with their "What Have We Done to the Hens," a film about lack of concern for nature.

Music Hall's Finale

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP).—Radio City Music Hall's final show Thursday, a gala, was show featuring the high-kick Rockettes, live music and family movie. The theater's managers said that the 45-year-old facility will close its doors good April 12, ending 10 years running in the red.

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Maxim's Is Ousted From Michelin

—By Restaurant's Own Request

PARIS, March 6 (UPI).

Maxim's lost all of its three stars in the 1978 Michelin restaurant guide today and disappeared entirely from the book.

Maxim's of Paris, with its turn-of-the-century décor, opened 85 years ago. It was taken out at its own request, rather than face its declining status, according to industry sources said.

A spokesman at the Michelin Guide Co. said it publishes the red guidebook, and "Maxim's no longer figures in our book at the request of Mr. Louis Vaudable, the owner."

The Michelin spokesman said that the question of whether to demote Maxim's "has come up every year for several years."

A spokesman at the restaurant said that Mr. Vaudable demanded to be taken out of the book "because Michelin judges only on food and that is not sufficient."

We have so many other things—our décor, our service, the ambience, the atmosphere—that puts us above all competition."

While dropping Maxim's from the red book, Michelin upgraded Archange, a two-star Paris restaurant, to the three-star category, the highest a restaurant can win.

The other five three-star restaurants of Paris—Grand Vétour, Tour d'Argent, Lasserre, Taillevent and Vivarais—all kept their top ratings.

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